

THE ASSASSINATION  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.  
AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TO-DAY.  
The Conspirators Unable to Obtain Counsel  
A FRIGHTENED WITNESS.

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE PLOT.

The Court to Sit with Closed Doors

COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE ASSASSINATION DEFENDED.

Our Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

The Military Commission for the trial of the

assassins convened at 11 o'clock this morning for the

first time, at the arsenal buildings, in spacious rooms

in the third story, adjoining the old Penitentiary cells,

in which the alleged assassins and their accomplices

are confined.

The prisoners are in chains and in separate cells. The

story about their heads being padded and cushioned to

prevent them from shaking their heads out against the

walls is a foolish fiction. The buildings are well

guarded against the possibility of a rescue.

The commission is composed in part of Major Gen.

Hunter, President; Major Gen. Hartranft, the hero of

Fort Steadman, and Brig. Gen. Griffin. One member

of the commission has not arrived, and others are not

known. Gen. Holt will officiate as Judge-Advocate,

with Judge Bingham and Colonel Barnett to assist him.

During the session to-day one of the prisoners, prob-

ably Payne, the assassin of Seward, was arraigned, but

an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning at

11 o'clock, to enable him to obtain counsel. Thus far the

accused have not succeeded in getting anybody to defend

them, no leading attorney being willing to risk his reputa-

tion in the business. Several lawyers of Democratic

antecedents have already declined. The trial will not

be delayed beyond to-morrow in deference to this

dilemma of the prisoners.

Several material witnesses are here, a few being from

Canada and the South, some of the men on whose testi-

mony the President's charge of complicity against Jeff. Davis, Thompson & Co. was made. Some

of them are in great trepidation, fearing that the era

of assassination has begun, and that if they tell what

they know against the plotters they will be mysteriously

taken off. One of them, an American from Montreal,

made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War yes-

terday relative to the complicity of Thompson, Sanders

and the rest, but positively refused to appear before the

Court to testify until assured that his name, residence

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.  
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Reverley Tucker.

From The Kingston American, May 6.

Mr. Beverley Tucker, the Hon. Beverley

Tucker, or whoever he may be, has ad-

ressed a manifesto "to the people of Canada,"

avowedly for two-fold purposes: Firstly, and we pre-

sume most importantly, to assure Canada, from the

mouth of a respectable and kindred, that he be-

lieves the charge to have been devised "to get up a

pretext for a difficulty with the English Province."

In other words, Beverley Tucker denies, says it is not

true, that he had knowledge, directly or indirectly,

of the diabolical intentions of J. Wilkes Booth, and, of

course, expects his patrons to take his assertions for

granted.

Well, we will not say it is true that Mr. Tucker knew

nothing of the premeditation of this horrible tragedy;

but we will ask any one to believe Mr. Beverley Tucker

competent to make a prevaricating statement, because

all these points will be decided before a court of justice;

that is, if Mr. Beverley Tucker enjoys sufficient

confidence in his own statements to face the man who

will take exception to the disparaging and trifling

manner in which Mr. Tucker lays a counter and more

flagrant charge against the Government of Washing-

ton, viz: "of taking this means of manufacturing a

quarrel with the British Province." Counter charges

are not very unusual, but the charge of the latter

kind is very unusual, and especially is it the case in

this instance, when it is known beyond a doubt

that these same refugees have been deliberately and

wilfully plotting for months to create a difficulty

between the British Province and the United States.

On the same principle that an untruthful is always

ready to tell a lie, it may be assumed Mr. Beverley

Tucker in passion has charged his own crime upon his

patrons, with more method than he himself at first

thought of. But assuming Mr. Tucker to be quite in-

nocent of the base charge imputed to him, we can entirely

understand and forgive any expression in which he was

led to indulge. The telegraph of last evening, how-

ever, announcing that a demand has been made upon

our Government for the extradition of the assassins, does

not look much as though the evidence against them

was of such a trifling character as many are led to

believe.

We could fairly hope, not only for the honor of these

warriors and the credit of America, but also for a

problem that may attach to Canada for having af-

forded an asylum to such persons, that the evidence

against them may not, after all, turn out to be conclu-

sive, but the prompt and decisive action of the Ameri-

can Government, in the case of Mr. Tucker, and Mr.

Beverley Tucker's statement of innocence is contradic-

tory in an important particular by somebody, and

will have to be cleared up. And this leads us to con-

sider the demand for the extradition of the assassins

in the light of the evidence against them. If the demand

is made, it becomes our Government to show a more

commendable willingness to fill the provisions of the

extradition treaty than they have hitherto done.

At least three of the persons for whom requests have

been made, viz: Mr. Tucker, Mr. Beverley Tucker,

Sanders, and Cherry, and it is difficult to see how they

are to escape from the country in a manner calculated

to relieve our Government of responsibility. For

conductors to reach New-York on route for H. H. H.

could be a tedious and costly business at best, and Mr.

St. Lawrence affords no means of passage for a week to

come, and even then could avail the refugees nothing

without embarrassing our Government. The only way

that seems at all clear is the straight-forward and hon-

est course of justice, and to the United States, the

authorities on proper demand being made for them,

having them to the result of their own doings; and

certainly, if they are guilty, they should be punished

without commiseration from any party. There is an

important point now before the Court, and it is

whether the evidence against them is sufficient to

justify the demand for their extradition. It is

believed that this was conceded to him, but it is believed

has fled North to-day in another panic.

The feeling that the conspiracy has extensive ramifi-

cations is widespread, and those who have had an eye

on the documentary evidence at the War Department

say that it more than proves the specifications on file

with the Commission, and that the half has not been

told.

It is probable that, as in the trials of Harris, Fernie

and Osborn, the question of jurisdiction will be raised,

THE TRIBUNE.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

Notice Given to Rebel Pirates.

NEUTRAL POWERS NOT TO HARBOR THEM

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

She is Restored to the Union.

GOV. PIERPONT RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation,

declaring that, whereas, armed resistance to the author-

ity of the Government in certain States heretofore

declared in insurrection, may be regarded as virtually

at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance

as well as the operations of the insurgent cruisers were

directed, are fugitives or captives, and, whereas, it is

understood that some of these cruisers are still in

fasting the high seas and others are preparing

to capture, burn and destroy vessels of the

United States; he enjoins all naval, military and civil

officers of the United States diligently to endeavor, by

all lawful means, to arrest the said cruisers and to

bring them into a port of the United States, in order

that they may be prevented from committing further

depredations on commerce, and that the persons on

board of them may no longer enjoy immunity for their

crimes, and he further proclaims and declares that if,

after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this

proclamation to become known in the parts of nations

claiming to have been neutral, the said insurgent cruis-

ers and the persons on board of them, shall continue

to receive hospitality in the said ports, this Government

will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the

public vessels of such nations in ports of the United

States, and in adopting such other measures as may be

deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sov-

erignty.

The President has also issued an executive order to

re-establish the authority of the United States and ex-

ecute the laws within the geographical limits known as

the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all acts and

proceedings of the political, military and civil organiza-

tions which have been in a state of insurrection and

rebellion within the State of Virginia against the au-

thority and laws of the United States, and of which

Jefferson Davis, John Lecher and William Smith were

late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Thirty-second Anniversary of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society.

SPEECHES BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, MRS. FRANCES

WATKINS HARPER, GEORGE THOMPSON, AND

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the

weather the Church of the Puritans was crowded

almost to suffocation yesterday morning, on the oc-

casión of the celebration of the 32d anniversary of the

American Anti-Slavery Society. Both the body of the

building and the galleries were crowded to their utmost

capacity, the aisles also being filled with ladies and

gentlemen unable to obtain seats. The interior of the

church retained the habiliments of woe which it had

assumed some weeks before, with the National colors

decorating the rear wall. Many eminent anti-slavery

leaders occupied seats on the platform, which had been

erected immediately in front of the pulpit. Among the

many we recognized the speakers of the occasion,

Wendell Phillips, and William Lloyd Garrison, Messrs.

George Thompson, esq., and Mrs. Frances Watkins

Harper, Messrs. Thomas Garrett of Delaware, Robert

Parris of Philadelphia, the Rev. Samuel May, Jr., of

Boston, and Edmund Quincy of Boston.

The exercises were opened by the following beautiful

hymn, which will bear republication, many of the audi-

ence joining in the singing:

HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE JOHN BROWN AIR.

First eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;

As ye have trod the vintage where the grapes of wrath

were stored;

He hushed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift

word:

His truth is marching on.

Chorus—Glorious, glorious, etc.

I have seen him in the watch-tower of a hundred circling camps;

They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and

damp;

I have heard his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring

lamps:

His day is marching on.

Chorus—Glorious, glorious, etc.

I have read a fiery gospel written in burnished rows of steel;

As ye have trod the vintage where the grapes of wrath